WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

THE MARYLAND EMBROGLIO.

We are glad to state that, so far as we have observed, there is scarcely a single Republican paper, having any pretension to intelligence or respectahility, which has ventured to express its approval of the recent "orders" issued by the military command er at Baltimore in prospect of the late election 'held in Maryland. Where they do not take exception to the substance of these orders, the most influential of the enlightened Administration print s, like the New York Evening Post, for instance, signalize defects in their form or in the mode of their utterance, and comment on the merits of the paper with equal independence and candor. We notice this fact with satisfaction, not as con firming the view which we felt it our duty to take of these proceedings, but because it is highly creditable to the frankness and patriotism of our Republican contemporaries.

The only exception to the generality of these sentiments among intelligent Republican journals is furnished, so far as we are aware, by the New York Tribune, and this paper defends the conduct of ing to meet the real ground of objection taken to the manner and matter of his proceeding. The Tribune argues in defence of the proceeding on the assumption that all who object to it do so because they wanted "rebels" and "traitors" to vote. Such an argument serves only to show that our contemporary has failed to comprehend what it writes 'about, for if it had read the "orders" in question or the interpretation expressly put upon them by the President, it would have learned that any "rebel" and "traitor" could vote under Gen. Schenck's prescription on a perfect equality with the most accepted and "unconditional" Union man, provided he would, if challenged, take an oath pledging him to subsequent loyalty.

The question of antecedent disloyalty was not raised by the prescribed test cath for the exclusion even of any one who, like Gon Trimble, had been taken in arms against the United States. There can, therefore, be no objection brought against the orders by any who would desire to provide an easy method for the qualification of voters heretofore disloyal, but willing to make a public profession of faith in the Union for the sake of exercising the right of suffrage. Those who regret the orders of Gen. Schenck find the legal grounds of their exception in the fact that they assumed to do what it is not competent for the military authority to doto prescribe the qualifications of suffrage in a loyal State. Until the Tribune has demonstrated the proposition that any military commander in any loyal State has the right to revise and supplement the election code of such State it cannot meet the objection we have raised in this matter. If our contemporary is to be believed there are a great many "traitors" and "rebel sympathizers" in the State of New York, and we agree with it in holding that none such should be allowed to vote. But we doubt whether the Tribune would like to have seen Gen. Dix assume the right of modify ing, in view of the recent election, the law of New York regulating suffrage. If that General should have prescribed a test cath excluding all who had recognised "the right of secession," and .who had pledged their "best efforts to forward the views" of the disaffected population of the South, the conductor of the Tribune would have been denied the inestimable privilege of voting at the late election, and, though no more than justice might have been done by such an interdict, we can assure our contemporary that we should have been as forward to denounce the military assumption of Gen. Dix in New York as of Gen. Schenck in Mary.

Good and true Union men refused to vote at the late election in Maryland, not because of any objection to the oath prescribed by General Schenck, (if he had been rightfully empowered to prescribe it,) but because they were unwilling to recognise his authority to override and disregard the laws of the State. The practical effect of the measure is properly appreciated by the following comments of the Cincinnati Commercial, the leading Republican paper of Ohio:

It was unfortunate that the late election in Maryland should have been preceded by a controversy between the military and civil authorities, in which both lost temper, and there was a collision of proclamations and general or ders of extraordicary character. We publish the documents elsewhere. The first was a general order from Gen Schenck: the second, a proclamation from Governor Bradford; third, a letter from Governor Bradford to the President; fourth, a letter from the President to Gov. ernor Bradford; fifth, an appendix to Governor Bradford's order; sixth, an explanatory order from General Schoock. There seems to have been an honest difference of opinion among loyal men of Maryland as to the occasion for an order from General Schenck, commanding the military department. The General, however, without consulting the President or the civil authorities of Maryland, issued an order which, to say the least, was unluckily susceptible of misconstruction. It aroused the ire of the Governor, who issued a proclamation equally susceptible of an inflammatory interpretation. The President interposed and fixed up the matter as well as he could by re voking a part of Schenck's proclamation. The general result was an embroglio very satisfactory to the disloyal element in Maryland, and therefore greatly to be deprecated by the friends of the country. If Gen Schenck had not important information additional to that in possession of the public, his military order was unnecessary. It was a re-petition of the blunder in this department of declaring martial law in Kentucky on the eve of the election, the only result being the excitement of ill feeling, furnishing a to xt for the discourses of sympathizers with secession, and impairing the meral effect of the victory of the cause of the nation which followed, and which did not, in any degree, result from the proclamation. The perfect silence the military authorities during the late canvass in Ohio was most judicious. Any sort of military order relative to the election would have been looked upon as edious by a great majority of the people, and might have coat the Union cause thousands of votes. As the case stands, the result of the Ohio election goes before the world as the verdict of the people, its force un impaired by any circumstance or show of military interference. It would have been fortunate if the same thing could have been said of the Maryland election. Now, the secesh can point to Schenck's order, which certainly made no votes for the candidates whose views most nearly correspond with those of the Administration, and claim with plausibility that the emancipation victory was a sham; and they will be echoed and re-echoed by our enemies in Europe and every where. It should be the study of military men not to magnify their office; to refrain so far as possible from interference with the civil rights and local susceptibilities of the people; to beware of general orders concerning matters not distinctly military; to avoid the very appearance of evil. Gov. Brad-ford's indignation at Gen. Schenck's order may have been ral. He believed the order uncalled for, and therefore injurious, and resented it. The Washington Chronicle with that fatal facility for saying indiscreet things which has latterly distinguished it, says: 'We cannot see how Gov. Bradford can be exemerated from censure and from

distrust of his loyalty. Exonerated from distrust of loy COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE U. STATES. alty! The loyalty of the Governor of Maryland is as unquestionable at least as that of the editor of the Chronicle, whose glibness in making charges of disloyalty is offensive and ridiculous. It is a good thing that it has lately been generally understood that he is not one of those who speak 'by authority.'"

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

We are sure that no reader of the statements we yesterday derived from the recent address of Mr GANTT to the people of Arkansas can fail to draw the lessons inculcated by his portraiture of the desolations brought upon the Southern people, not only by the necessary ravages of a war waged on their soi!, but also by the license and depredations of their own military commanders and soldiery. It is in the light of such representations that we can clearly read the infatuation of the people who, in an evil hour, suffered themselves to be misled by the architects of ruin who "precipitated" the Cotton States into revolution, and who, by their violent counsels, eventually drew a portion of the Border Slaveholding States into the same fatal

And we see in the deeds of lawless violence committed by a Hindman in Arkansas how odious, and at the same time how dangerous, is all arbitrary power. This military despot professed to be the friend and protector of the people whose substance he was eating out and whose liberties he was trampling under foot. We record with gratitude the fact that, in a time of revolutionary agitation and of military predominance, there has been no officer Gen. Schenck only by ignoring and therefore fail- in the service of the National Government at whose door the charge of such excesses can be laid. Wrongs undoubtedly have been committed, and usurpations of power adventured, in the name and and at New York, every year for thirty years from 1827 to 1858, inclusive. Mr. W. D. Howells, at Venice, gives a under the pretence of serving the cause of the under the pretence of serving the cause of the very interesting comprehensive report upon the state of Union, and it is proper that the true friends of made in that port, once the capital of the commercial interests of the Union, should unmask these disguises of a simulated patriotism wherever they may appear.

Interests of the Union, should unmask these disprovement of the Austrian paper currency. Mr. W. W. Murphy, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, makes a very long report, in the course of which be describes the

> It is sometimes common for heedless partisans to allege in extenuation of admitted abuses that greater outrages on civil liberty and personal professed upholders of the Government. We have no doubt as to the truth of the fact thus alleged, but, in the name of all that gives superiority to the cause of legitimate and recognised authority over that of usurped and revolutionary power, we would ask what such representations avail when pleaded in defence of arbitrary and lawless proceedings? Are traitors and insurgents to be the exemplars by whom the defenders of the Constitution and the Laws should modulate their conduct? Or is not their example to be cited rather for the purpose of being condemned and shunned than of being approved or imitated? The dread law of retaliation has its narrow circle within the bloody code of war; it can never be extended in its sanctions so as to justify, on the part of loyal and lawabiding men, a participation in the excesses committed by their insurrectionary opponents; for the instant they so participate in such excesses they have forfeited the character of loval and law-abiding men, and sink pro tanto to the moral and legal level of those whom they profess to resist. And when we speak of "excesses," we allude, of course, to all those acts of arbitrary power committed outside of a legitimate military necessity; for none can deny that war has its necessity, though much that is done in the name of necessity may spring from the caprice of a reckless or the ill-advised zeal of an injudicious officer.

And no reader of Mr. Gantt's observations on slavery could fail to be struck with the difference between his advocacy of emancipation and that of purposes for the gratification of fanatical prepossessions. And yet who can doubt that one such candid opponent of slavery in Arkansas is worth for practical purposes, a hundred declaimers like Wendell Phillips in Massachusetts? Mr. Gantt's right to address his fellow-citizens in deprecation of their pro-slavery fanaticism can be called in question on no ground of legitimate personal or political dissent. He cannot be decried as a busybody in other men's matters, and he makes it apparent by his words of truth and soberness that he seeks the good of his fellow-citizens, not the triumph of party or the degradation of a hated section. If all abolitionists would cultivate his present spirit and imitate his present language, they might hope for a more patient hearing.

THE RESULT IN MARYLAND.

A despatch received last night from Baltimore informs and Holland would have defeated him.

ourth districts there was no opposition to the Union no- follows: minees for Congress. These districts will be represented

respectively by Mesers. Webster, Davis, and Thomas. The only candidates voted for throughout the State were those for State Comptroller and Commissioner of the Land Office. For the latter position Mr. L. W. Seabrook, Union, had no opposition. Messrs. Henry H. Golds. The proof of the diminished resources and power of our borough and Samuel S. Maffit were the nominees of two borough and Samuel S. Maffit were the nominees of two different Union Conventions for State Comptroller. Mr. Goldsborough is classed as the "unconditional Union tory of any people engaged in a protracted war; the more amancination" candidate and Mr. Maffit as the "uncondi-just appreciation of our struggle by enlightened forego

We have seen but few returns of members of the Legislature, the results in regard to other officers seeming to perfidy and rebellion; the conviction deepening in the engross most of the attention of newspaper reporters and correspondents.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Instead of the Democratic majority in the Legislature being reduced, as alleged by the radical press, the contrary is the fact, as the Democrats have now on joint ballot two-thirds of the whole number. It is a singular fact that two-thirds of the Senate is also Democratic. We have twenty seven Democratic majority in the House against twenty-nine last year - the Republicans gaining the one lost, making a difference of two. But this is more than made up in the Senate, where the Democrats gain two, thus really increasing the majority on joint ballot over last year -Patterson Guardian of the 7th

It is reported from Minnesota that Stephen Wilber, the Democrats and three Union. The House of Assembly Union cardidate for Governor, is elected by 10,000 ma will comprise thirty-eight or thirty nine Democrate to jority, a gain of nearly 6,000 from last year.

The voluminous report on the commercial relations of the United States, communicated to the last Congress by Secretary SEWARD, has only recently been issued from the Government printing office in this city. Whether regard be had to the number, variety, or excellence of the communications and memoranda which compose the body of this publication, it must be pronounced a highly creditable memorial to the intelligent industry that characterizes this as well as all other branches connected with the administration of the State Department. The contents of this volume suffice to show that while the nation is endeavoring to strengthen its stakes" at home, it is none the less busy in "lengthening the cords" which reach out to all the commercial nations of the world. The present report, which occupies one thousand and ten closely printed pages, comprises a series of extracts only from the communications addressed to the department by our Consuls in different places. We can give but little idea of the variety, and no adequate idea whatever of the importance of the mass of statistics and information they con tain, but we place before our readers the following digest of a portion of their contents, as prepared by the Boston Daily Advertiser : "Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, dis

cusses the subject of 'protections,' and suggests important changes in the laws relative to the employment of

seamen. The same subject is considered by several other

Consuls, evidently in response to a circular from the Department, and the result is a mass of testim my from which important legislation might result if the subject should engage the attention of Congress. Mr Zebina Eastman, at Bristol, shows how Indian meal might be made more p atable to John Bull. Mr. John Bigelow, at Paris, fur nishes a very curious series of tables comparing the price of wheat in England, France, Belgium, Odessa, Dantzic Union, and it is proper that the true Irienus of world. The population of Venice, exclusive of strangers on the constitutional liberty, in being faithful to the best in 1860, is stated at 113,127. Mr. Richard Hildreth, i bis report from Trieste, bears witness to the gradual in shipment from his district of a new article of commerce not specified under the tariff act namely trester, or gran grounds or pressings, 'being what remains of the grap after the juice is pressed therefrom from the making It has no intrinsic value, but is exported to be rights are committed by the insurgents than by the haps champagne, to be sold in the United States. My Murphy says that wines are almost daily shipped to the United States from his consular district (which is the reatest wine-growing section in Germany) invoiced ery low prices, such as two and a half cents per bottle. no good drinkable wine can be purchased her for that money; nor for even twice the amount' This stuff of course is sold in the United States for about as many dollars per bottle. Mr. George True, at Funct al, Madeir reports that the commerce of that port has been almost entirely prostrated for the last dozen years, by reason of the failure of the vine in 1851 and succeeding years, wine having previously been the principal article of produce and export. Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence, in his report from Florence, makes notes of the almost entire stoppage, ince the outbreak of the war, of the exportation to country of marble and alabaster statuary, of paintings, of mesaics, and articles belonging to other departments of the fine arts, of which large quantities were formerly shipped. The exports are now almost entirely manufac-tures of Tuscan straw. He also bears witness to the wislom of Congress in causing the law relating to the verifi cation of invoices to be enforced. Mr. William S. Thaver. at Alexandria, in his annual report gives a comprehensive summary of the commercial relations subsisting between Egypt and the United States, and in a later communica between that country and Europe, which now are so numerous as to average an arrival and departure of commercial steamer every day. Mr. Thayer adds: The proposed re establishment of the port of B-renice, on the Red Sea, is worthy of remark This city was anciently founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus as the emporium of European trade with India, and continued such for centuries, until the diversion of commerce by the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. The ruins of its past greatness still attract the notice of travellers. History tells us it was through Berenice that the Romans imported annually from India merchandise which cost them two millions of dollars and which they sold in Europe for a hundred times that amount.' Mr Julius Bing, at Smyrne, transmits interesting results of pmunications between himself and the local authorities for several years, report an arrivals or departures of Ameican vessels, a circums once which he attributes not only to the enormous price of domestics at home, but also the extreme low price of every and gum copal; he adds. those who agitate the question merely for partisan speaking, dead. or. A. J. Westervelt, at Siam, tikewise reports busines ve y dull, the fisheries are becoming more extensive along that coast. Mr. H. R. Helper, at Buenos tyres, discusses the question of the paper currency of that ace with a sort of despairing zeal, as if he were deter to m ke the complicated subject so clear that it

ust be and recood, and yet knew too well that his mor ers, case, explanation would scarcely be beeded. rependently of the topics we have thus briefly me ned I will be understood that many very important the ties of commercial law and practice are discussed and elucidated in this volume. The few illustrations we save selected from more than one hundred and fifty report f as many different Consuls, contained in it, in o the statistical retures, may possibly serve to show the umber and variety of the interests which are touched

CONNECTICUT.

The Legislature of Connecticut assembled in extra sesion at Hartford on Tuesday last, pursuant to the call of Governor Buckingham, whose message was communicated to both Houses on the same day. We learn from this document that the quota assigned to Connecticut under the last call for volunteers is 5,432. The quota of the State on the draft now in progress is 7,691, only 2,508 of which had been obtained on the 17th of October, leaving a deficiency of 5,183. The deficiency of the State on us that the results of the election in all the counties of Ma. former calls, according to the Wa'r Department, is 1,748, ryland have been ascertained except Calvert and Mont- but according to the records of the Adjutant General of gomery. Mr. Goldsborough's majority is 26,622. These the State, it has a surplus of 531. The Governor recomfigures may be reduced one thousand by the counties to mends that an appropriation be made from the State treabe heard from. Mr. Cresswell's majority over Mr Cris. sury for additional monthly pay to each volunteer, that the field in the first district is 1,721. Mr. Harris is elected in quota of the State be equitably distributed among the difthe fifth district by nearly two thousand mejority over Mr | ferent towns, and that they be authorized to pay a uniform Holland. It is added that the combined vote of Calvert sum for the encouragement of enlistments. When the time fixed for the draft arrives, if any town is in arrears It is thus settled that the Congressional delegation from the Governor advises that it be required to pay into the Maryland will consist of four Unconditional Unionists and State treasury a much larger definite sum that it is auone Democrat—the latter being the only member of that thorized to offer for volunteers—such money to be used party who was in the field. In the second, third, and by the State filling the quota. He closes his message as

"The call of the President for more troops to reinforce our armi's is one of great encouragement, furnishing, as it does, new evidence of his determination to use all power which the Constitution has placed in his hands to maintai national authority unimpaired. There are also other reasons why we should entertain high hopes for our future. advance of our armies; the bighly prosperous condition of our national finances, hitherto unsurpassed in the his tional Union" nominee. The former is elected by a large | Powers, and their greater readiness to acquiesce in our right to settle internal differences without their intervention. tion; the recent clear manifestations of public sentimer against a peace which shall recognise rights forfeited by minds of all classes of intelligent, philanthropic, and religious men that we are not only gaining strength and permaency to our Government, but that the treachery professed friends has become the Divinety appointed means of promoting the cause of humanity, and the universal triumph of right and justice; all these udications units in urging us to renewed exertions to susts in the Government and inspire us with increased hope and confidence that we shall yet witness the execution of right cous laws over united people, extending throughout our undivided ter

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The Newark Advertiser of Thursday says: "We have few additional returns from the lower part of the State, but not sufficient as yet to enable us to give a correct list of the names of the members of the House of Assembly. In the Senate the Democracy gain two members-from Essex and Union: Of the eight new members five are twenty-one or twenty-two Unionists."

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION

The destitution and distress which prevail at the South eem to form a problem beyond the ability of their leaders to solve. Extended efforts are being made to prevent the numberless expedients are suggested and discussed Jaly of the Mississippi. to be discarded as totally inadequate to avert the dangers that are looming up with frightful distinctness. The difficulty seems to be confined to no particular locality, but is experienced in the districts that are the most fertile and | Chaplain and Superintendent of Contrabands in his Deself-sustaining as well as, in those that are the least prospercus, and is shared in alike by all ranks and classes. In recent article the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy describes the condition of the people of that flourishing city as

"What shall we eat, and wherewith shall we be clothed "What shall we eat, and wherewith shall we be clothed:
Cold winter, scarcity of provisions, clothing, and fuel, and
unprecedented high prices, are all upon the people of the
city at once. Who are the inhabitants of the city? The
civilized world is represented among them. All classes
are here—Dives and Lazarus are next-door neighbors.
Affluence and misery are under the same roof, and wretch Affinence and misery are under the same to be every cabin edness and poverty dwell on every street, in every cabin edness and poverty dwell on every spellable shelter. Many old box cars, and under every available shelter. thousands of them are living in very uucomfortable styl already, and the population is increasing, while facilities for living in the city are rapidly decreasing."

In its market report for the 20th ultimo the Confederacy

"Provisions are very high and obtained with difficulty, even at present prices. The populace of the city are be-coming much incensed at the condition of our flour market. They have assurances that flour would be brought to the city at \$10 a hundred if there were no restrictions on the trade, where they are now compelled to pay \$36 a hundred, and cannot get full supplies even at that rate. Sugar, fair to fully fair, \$1.75 a \$2; prime to choice, \$2 a \$2.25 Coffee—stock low and selling at \$10 a pound. Molasses—New Orleans sirup scarce and in demand at \$850; Georgia made is only sold at retail, without any established price. Salt is in demand at 65 cents a pound by the car load. Flour \$75 a barrel. Candles—tallow, \$5 a \$6; adamantine, \$10 a pound. Whiskey \$25 a \$30 a gallon Brandy, apple and peach, \$35 a \$38. Flannels \$10 a \$15 a yard. Calico, \$6 50 for common and \$7 for wide English prints. Sole leather \$7 a pound. Calf skins, fine \$1,200 a dozen. Shoes, Russet brogans, \$30 a \$35 finer boots and shoes command much higher prices."

Newspapers of all shades of opinion agree in th threatening prospects of the coming winter, and vivid as are their representations of the universal distress, they probably come short of the reality. The Richmond Sentinel of October 29th complains as follows:

"Onward and upward is the course of the markets Articles of food grow scarcer and higher each day in this ity. Since the defeat of the maximum this has been the natural result. These having articles for sale are holding hem back for the rise. They will not sell for fifty dollars this week what may bring seventy-five dollars next week When this is all to end we do not know. He suppose we shall get to the snapping point after awhile, and probably very soon, as we are travelling very fast."

Still more bitterly, the Enquirer of the 30th mourns over the miserable present and the still more deplorable uture With bitter invective it charges the prevalent distress, not upon the authors of the civil war as it migh nost justly do, but upon the hoarders and speculators whom, it suggests, should be "hung to the nearest lampposts, if they had their deserts." It complains that these scoundrels," as it denominates them, have stored away and hoarded for a rise large amounts of flour for which they paid as low as \$11, and even \$8 per barrel, while the people are starving for want of it, and are willing to pay four and five times these rates. Similar complaints are made in the Examiner of November 2d, from which we make the following extracts. It says:

"The speculators are now masters of the situation in re at any price, is next to impossible to obtain. The hoard-ers should be made to come to terms—that is, to put their stores in the market.

"Beef is in great abundance in the Piedmont country we learn, and also in the upper valley, and sells at from thirty five to fifty six cents on the hoof. If the impressing offi ers will hold off their bands we need have no fears fo he coming winter.

"At an early hour on Saturday morning the meat supplied at the city market gave out, and numerous families in con equence had to dine of Grahamite dinners. So long a eef is impressed for the benefit of twelve thousand Ya kee prisoners, this condition of the city markets may b

The same condition of dearth prevails at Charleston and remarking upon it the Charleston Mercury of late

"Since the necessaries of life have reached the very exorbitant rates which they now command our city fa-thers have been most zealously laboring for the benefit of who are now daily supplied with flour, rice, &c., at less than half the current market prices, can gratefully testify. The action of the Council in this matter, as well as for the supply of fuel, has tended very materially to check the in-flation of prices, which, but for this course, would be much higher. Yesterday afternoon one hundred and fifty cords of wood were distributed in quarter cord lots to six hundred families at the rate of twelve dollars per cord."

To add to their other troubles the Southern people are now becoming alarmed by the prospective want of fuel. The occupation of Eastern Tennessee and the incertitude of affairs in Northern Georgia have completely cut off their supply of coal, and the distance which wood has to travel to reach the various points of demand operates as an absolute prohibition upon its use. In view of all these facts the tone of the Southern press is more despondent than at any previous period of the war, and they seem to dread the breaking up of the very foundations of society In conseque: ce

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES IN MARYLAND.

From the Somerset (Md.) Herald

Last week two steamers came up the Pocomoke and took off, as we learn, two hundred and fifty more negroes. Another steamer has gone up to Snow Hill, but we have not learned with what success she met. Some of the ne groes landed at Rehoboth on Sunday last and scoured th ountry around, taking horses and riding them into every jungle and nook, persuading negroes to join them. One of the steamers had a band of music on board, which had the desired effect. We learn that one lady alone on the Poconoke lost twenty men. From the Worcester (Snow Hill) Shield of November 7th.

The above, from our Somerset cotemporary, is but a moderate reference to a most extraordinary proceeding The third steamer to which healludes (the "John Tracey" reached the wharf at Snow Hill on Saturday last, having on board Col. Birney and a negro brass band, and some negro soldiers. She left on Monday morning with about two hundred slave negroes who flocked on board from all parts of the country, some owners losing every one they had, and but few getting certificates for them. Indeed, Col. Birney told some of their owners that the certificate, if he Birney told some of their owners that the certificate, it be gave it, might be worth nothing. So utterly amszed were our people at this cool defiance of the laws of the State, that it took the place generally of wrath and indignation. They could hardly realize it as a fact. We deprecate the niquity and wholesale wrong of such a proceeding. There was no discrimination. Negro men and boys utterly unfit or military service were taken if calling themselves slaves. and while the Government expects to be supported by the people it despoils them suddenly and inequitably of every vestige of labor by which it can be aforded. Why should Mr. Lincoln dread sudden emancipation and yet make a peaceable, loyal State suffer as Maryland from this extraredinary and forcible exodus of our laboring force, leaving e dene?

CAPTURE OF LEWISBURG. (VA.)

The Government has despatches from Gen. Kelley, a larasburg, (Va.) that Gens. Averill and Duffie, comanding separate forces, after several severe engagements Friday and Saturday last, succeeded in driving the enemy, under Mudwall Jackson, for several miles down the valley, east of the Greenbrier mountains into and through the town of Lewisburg, in Western Virginis. After the first battle on Friday, under Gen Duffie, the enemy was reinforced, but nevertheless he was totally routed on Saturday under the combined forces of Duffle and Averill. The rout was so complete that the enemy abandoned all their supplies, guns, colors, &c., and fled in dismay, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Our men behaved splendidly and the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war. The number of killed and wounded on our side satisfied with its situation -Rep. is not stated. We hold Lewisburg .- Rep.

COL. SOTHORON IN RICHMOND .- The Richmond Examiner of the 28th ultimo announces the arrival in that city of Cel. John H. Sethoron and son, of St. Mary's couny. Maryland. They are the parties who shot and killed Licut. White, while engaged in obtaining negro recruits in St. Mary's county, on the 19th ultimo. The Examiner ways they escaped scross the Potomac, and on reaching the Virginia side of the river found friends and succor, and thus reached Richmond in safety. THE SUFFERINGS OF THE "CONTRABANDS.

A meeting was held on Monday night last, in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute at New York, under the auspices of the "National Freedmen's Relief Association," disastrous consequences which are foreshadowed, and in behalf of the suffering contrabands in the Department

That speedy and effectual measures might be taken to improve the condition of these people and prevent future suffering, Gen. GRANT has sent the Rev. A. S. FISKE, partment, to represent to the people of the North the destitute condition of the "contrabands," and to solicit means to provide for the comfort of the wives and children of such of them as are now in the army of the United

The meeting is represented to have been large in num bers, and as seeming to be inspired with a sympathy for the sufferers which indicated a willingness to contribute for the alleviation of their distress. The Rev. Dr. TYNG presided and delivered a brief address. Remarks were also made by Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Bellows, and Gen. Sickles. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the people, especially the Ladies, the Chamber of Commerce Board of Brokers, Corn Exchange, the Churches, and other associations, to contribute funds for the amelioration of the black freedmen. Also, a resolution directing the appointment of a committee of thirteen citizens to wait upon the President of the United States and urge him to call on Congress in his next message to create a Bureau of Emancipation, whose duty it shall be, at the expense of the nation, to superintend the transition of the "freedmen" from a state of compulsory labor to a condition of self supporting industry.

The remarks which will most interest our readers ar those of Mr. FISKE showing the deplorable condition of the negroes under his charge. We extract the following from a report in the New York Times:

The Rev. Mr. FISKE stated that there were not less than fifty thousand blacks upon the banks of the Missis sippi, from among whom had been culled every able-bodied u for the unlitary service. This sable throng was com posed of women, children, and the infirm. They rested n crowded camps, sheltered by leaky tents whose tatters flutter in every breeze. They were fed by the Govern ment a cheap ration, unserviceacle military clothing being supplied to some extent to the infirm men. Officers, until recently chaplains, were detailed for their care. They were clothed in just that apparel in which months ago the fled from their masters. He should have some hard things to say of officers and soldiers in our army, but amidst then all let him—the modest, unpretending here of Vicksburg-stands spotless. He early overcame all the prejudice of education and training, and had stood the black man's friend. All that he could do he had done, nobly, liberally. By his order, every step for their care and the supply of their necessities had been taken. The honor of his action in these effairs should brighten forever the lustre of his imperishable name. This patrict-hero should be greeted. as he lived on through the ages of the world's history, a

not only great but good.

Mr. Fiske proceeded to detail several scenes of suffering and injustice which had passed before his eyes previously to his being detailed to the care of the contrabands He said that the key to all their destitution in these camps was to be found in the method of their coming in. They came from plantations from which every thing had be stripped. Our armies this summer had subsisted on the Country, and swept vast regions of all forms of suppr The blacks could not remain behind. Their only chan ry, sud swept vast regions of all forms of supply was to come to the river with the army or flee further into the interior. They chose the former of course, and so came in by long marches, without transportation for any thing, in utter destitution. What could you ask mother, with a babe in her arms and another clinging t her skirts, to bring for the shelter of her children during the winter? You could hardly ask why she did not bring bed and blankets and clothing for their shelter during a the months. The blacks of Jeff. and Joe Davis came is back of Vicksburg in June last in great destitution. Blankets were distributed among them, the gift of the Sanitary Commission, by the speaker's own hand, as they were lying in their bivouack, with nothing between them and the cold earth, nothing between them and the clear sky They started in with teams and goods, but the teams were taken by the army and their goods lost at the out-posts of our forces miles away. So they came in in utter destitu

his charge at Memphis during the months of February, March, and April of the present year, there died during that time twelve hundred. Three-fourths of them had no that time twelve hundred. Three-fourths of them had no change of raiment—probably one-fourth of the women had but one garment between themselves and utter nakedness Many children were kept night and day rolled in the poor blanket of a family—its sole apparel. They had multi-tudes of these—no beds. There were no floors in their leaky tents, and no change for fires. The wonder is not that so many died, but that so many lived.

The suffering of this people is our national dishonor. If they were not rescued, history would write something thus: "The American people enticed within their lines promise of liberty, took from among them all able bodied nen to reinforce their armies, huddled the rest together in great camps, and left them to perish of nakedness by the hundred." How will that page of history read? The tidings of their sufferings had gone back to the Confede tidings of their sunerings had gone back to the consequency till these people had ceased to come in as eagerly as they did. If it ever proved possible for the South to arm her blacks against us, it would be by reason of the sufferings of those who had reached our lines. Perhaps, with baleful light of this too well-attested fact, he might be led to strive for his liberty in arms against us.

Mr. Fiske closed with an earnest appeal to all lovers
of humanity and all patriots to move for their immediate

THE VICTORY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Monday published the following despatches:

"CLARKSBURG, NOVEMBER 8 1863.

"To Gov. Boreman: Gen. Averill attacked Jackson' forces at Mill Point, in Pocahontas county, on the 5th in stant, and drove him from his position with trifling loss. Jackson fell back to the summit of Droop Mountain, when he was reinforced by Gen. Echols with Patten's brigade and one regiment from Jenkins' command. The position is naturally a strong one, and was strengthened by breast works commanding the road. Gen. Averill turned the ene my's left with his infantry, and attacked him in front with cavalry dismounted. The victory was so decisive that the enemy's retreat became a total rout, his forces throwing away their arms and scattering in every direction. The cavalry pursued till dark, capturing many prisoners and large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c The enemy's wounded have all fallen into our hands. Our loss in killed and wounded is about one hundred.

"B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier General."

"CLARKSBURG, NOVEMBER 8, 1863. To Gov. Boreman: A telegram has just been re crived from Gen. Scammon, in which he says: 'General Duffie entered Lewisburg at 10.30 A. M. on the 7th, the enemy having passed through in retreat from Averill, who gave him a severe whipping at Droop Mountain on the 6th Duffie captured the enemy's camp tents, knapsacks, provisions, &c., one caisson and upwards of one hundred head of cattle. The cavalry have gone in pursuit. Averill had B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier General."

EAST TENNESSEE.

Some days since Gen. Grant telegraphed here that one of Gen. Burnside's most eastern outposts in Tennesse had been attacked; that about half of he garrison, con sisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured. This despatch did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force or the probable number of the killed and wounded

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster referred to above occurred at Rogersville, in Hawkins county, Tennessee. This place is the termination of a branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and is situated about fifteen miles from the Virginia State line, and about fifty miles from Knoxville. The General also states that the rebels captured six hundred men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded. His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rogersville, in an impregnable position, in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is perfectly well

NEW WOODEN WAR VESSELS.

The Navy Department is about building a fleet of wooden vessels of war of three thousand tons burden, to be completed within a year. The machinery is already in process of construction. Twelve of these vessels are to be clippers, built with special reference to speed, and carry- gaged therein will be presecuted with all practicable diffing light batteries. The other eight are to be as swift as is compatible, with broadsides of 29-inch guns.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock, in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his entrenchments behind the Rapid-Ann.

To Major Gen. Sedgwick and the officers and men of the 6th and 5th Corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming party under Brig. Gen. Russell, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's entrenched position of Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge team, and sixteen hundred prisoners.

To Major Gen. French and the officers and men of the Third Corps engaged, particularly to the leading column commanded by Col. Trobiand, his thanks are due for the valor displayed in crossing at Kelly's Ford, the seizure of the enemy's entrenchments, and the capture of over four hundred prisoners.

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its late doings.

By command of Major Gen. MEADE: S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

CAVALRY SKIRMISHES. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Tuesday, November 10, 1863. Oa the morning of the 8th instant Gen. Buford's division of cavalry moved to Sulphur Springs and crossed Hedgeman's river, there to await the result of Gen. Sedgwick's operations of the same day at Rappahannock Station. Having been advised by Capt. Keogi, one of his aids, of the brilliant success of Sedgwick, Gen. Buford ordered forward his first brigade, under Col. Chapman, supported by the reserve brigade of regulars, under Gen Merritt, to cross the Hazel run near Rickseyville.

Col. Chapman had not proceeded far from this point before he came up with and dispersed a regiment of the enemy's cavalry. A mile farther on he fell upon a division of the rebel infantry, accompanied by artillery, strongly posted in a hilly woods. After having charged their outposts and discovered their strength, Col. Chapman dismounted the Eighth Illinois and Third Indiana reguments as skirmishers, holding the Eighth New York mounted ready for a charge. After skirmishing for some time without being able to get all his artillery posted, or to force the enemy to change his position, Gen. Buford sent orders to fall back. The whole command, however, continued to harass the enemy's forces at different points till night In this action the first brigade lost five killed and about

twen y-five wounded. Yeslerday two squadrons of the First New York Dra-

goons, under command of Capt. Jacob W. Knapp, attached to Buford's division, left the command at Mud Run to re-connoitre the country in the wake of the refreating rebels. They proceeded to Culpeper, charged through the town, riving twice their own number of rebels before them, rested themselves and horses while they took fifteen prison ers, and then returned with their trephies to Braudy Station, whence the rest of Buford's command had gone in he moning.

Snow commenced falling here yesterday and this morn ing the ground was white with it, much to the discomfort of our troops. But they realize that they are much better off than the rebeis, so far as clothing and food are con-

cerned, and make merry over the storm.

We hold Culpeper to-day, and our lines extend to the Rapid-Ann below. All is quiet in front, the rebels having gone to the south side of the Rapid-Ann.

Bulord started from Brandy Station to-day, and hoped to meet the enemy by two o'clock P. M. No news, however, up to dark to-night.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, Nov. 10.-Little Rock advices of the 6th say that Price's and Holmes's commands were still at Marshall, Texas. But few rebel troops are now within the borders of Arkaneas. Marmaduke's rebel cavalry and some 2,500 men are in the mountains west of Fort Smith short of supplies. Politics throughout the western portion of the State are highly encouraging for the Union cause.

ST. Louis, Nov. 10.-News received to-day from below says that Jeff. Davis has sent commissions to the most notorious of the bushwhackers in Arkansas, with the view of raising men to carry on the guerilla warfare. It is reported that the forces under Price and Holmes have retreated

FROM JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 - Dates have been received from Hakodadi to October 6th. The Prince of Nagasaki of San Francisco, and the Japanese pilots, who conducted the Wyoming to Simonisk: Sound, should be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterward. The chief ninister and three other members of the Cabinet were dismissed because they were in favor of peace with the Christian nations. The authorities have also ordered all foreigners to leave Nagasaki, which order the latter refused to obey, and the Japanese Government resigned. The Mikado had issued an order that no Daimio should purchase any foreign vessel.

FROM VENEZUELA AND SAN DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Nov 11 -Curacoa advices of the 22d ulimo state that the Venezuelan fleet, belonging to the old Government party, had arrived at Curacoa on the 17th. surrendering themselves to the Commander of the Federal or insurgent fleet. The fleet consisted of six sailing vessels, one steamer, and a number of smaller craft. Venezuela is, therefore, now entire'y in the hands of the Federals or insurgents.

Hundreds of refugees were arriving from St. Domingo. who report the insurrection there as spreading, and that the slaughter of both the Spanish invaders and the natives was very severe.

Curacoa was suffering for want of rain. The negroes, since their emancipation, refuse to work.

THE CONSCRIPTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 - Judges Lowrie, Woodward.

and Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Pittsburg, (being a majority of the Court,) gave a decision on Monday relative to certain drafted men n effect declaring the conscription act unconstitutional

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10 .- The Evening Transcript, a paper started about two weeks ago by William H. Neilon, one of the former proprietors of the Daily Gazette, was to-day suppressed by order of Gen. Schenck.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF A FEDERAL RAID.

A Huntsville (Ala.) correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, giving a report of a recent Federal expedition int that region, says:

"Limestone and most of Madison counties were completely scoured and swept clean of horses and mules, catthe, sheep, poultry, hogs, meat, flour, &c. Two or three thousand horses and mules were taken in these counties—cit zens, farms, plantations, &c. theroughly stripped. The loss to this section is very heavy, and the injury far greater than we ever have experienced, for we are now less able to bear it. Before we have lost of our abundance—this time nearly all of our working stock. We have had this year twenty one visits from them. Stanley's big raid in July swept off largely of slaves, horres, mules, &c., and o did others. But we have patched up matters again, ragged up old wagons, new teams. &c. This time all has been swept off, and our people feel as if it is useless to try to fix up again, even with old wagons, broken down mules and horses, as all may again soon be taken by another raid. We have not enough left now to haul and plough with, and a line riding or harness horse in the hands of a citizen s a rarity, and milch cows are worth as much and more

FOREIGN RECRUITING PROHIBITED

The following despatch has recently usued from the State Department:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, October 29, 1863.

Sin: Your letter of the 26th instant, asking permission o raise twenty thousand volunteers for the service of the Juan z Government in Mexico, has been received. In reply I have to inform you that no such permission can be given, as the proceeding would be in violation of a law of the United States. If it should be attempted, any one engence. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,